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(54) HIGH VOLTAGE RESISTANT MOS TRANSISTOR

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- (22) Filing Date: June 25, 1980
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SPECIFICATIONS

1. Title of the Invention: High Voltage Resistant MOS Transistor

2. Scope of the Patent's Claims:

1. A high voltage resistant MOS transistor, characterized by the fact that it is equipped with a source and drain region of the second conductive type, formed in the shape of a comb and mutually separated from a semiconductor substrate of the first conductive type,

a low impurity concentration region of the second conductive type formed on the side of said drain region,

as well as a channel region, formed between said low impurity concentration region and said source region,

wherein the channel length of a curved part of the channel region, formed in the front end part of said source region, is longer than that of the other part.

3. Detailed Explanation of the Invention

This invention relates to a MOS transistor construction with a drain which is highly resistant to voltage.

Because MOS transistors have generally a much higher switching speed when compared to bipolar transistors, they are used mainly as power elements and high-frequency elements having a positive coefficient of input characteristics.

Figure 1 shows a profile view of a common MOS transistor. As shown in Figure 1, (1) indicates a P-type silicon substrate, (2) and (3) are N⁺ type source and drain regions, respectively, (4) is a gate oxide film, and numbers (5), (6), and (7) indicate a source electrode, a drain electrode, and a gate electrode. In addition, the part shown in Figure 1 by the broken line indicates an equipotential line when a drain voltage is applied. Although the drain voltage is limited by the junction voltage of drain region (3) and substrate (1), one can clearly see from the equipotential line that in reality, the voltage is determined depending on the concentration of the electric current in the vicinity of the surface of drain region (3), which depends on the combined influence of gate electrode (7) and drain region (3). When gate oxide film (4) is approximately 1,000 Å thick, the drain voltage resistance will be only about 50 V.

Figure 2 is a profile view showing the construction of a MOS transistor characterized by an improved drain resistance. Number (8) is a P-type silicon substrate, numbers (9) and (10) indicate an N⁺ type source and drain region, respectively, (11), (12), and (13) are a source electrode, a drain electrode, and a gate electrode, respectively, and an N⁻ type low impurity concentration region (15) is created in the direction from drain region (10) to channel region (14).

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Depending on the formation of this low impurity concentration region (15), the equipotential line can be extended in the direction of channel region (14) as shown by the broken line, which makes it possible to increase the drain resistance voltage from 300 V to 400 V by preventing electric current concentration in the vicinity of the surface of drain region (10). This low impurity concentration region (15) is commonly called a drift channel.

On the other hand, although it is possible to increase the gate width W and to shorten the gate length L based on gm δ W/L in order to obtain a high reciprocal conductance gm (W is the gate width and L is the gate length), since the length of the gate cannot be too short, normally, it is formed in the range of $2 \sim 7 \mu$. Therefore, it is known that a comb shaped construction can be used for the source and drain region in order to increase the width of the gate. Figure 3 shows a partial surface view of a such a MOS transistor. As shown in Figure 3, (16) indicates a P type silicon substrate, (17) and (18) are an N conductive type source region and drain region, respectively, (19) is an N conductive type low impurity concentration region and (20) is a channel region. Source region (17) and drain region (18) are combined so as to form together a comb shape. Accordingly, it is possible to increase the gate width because channel region 20 is formed in a zigzag shape.

However, since the lines of electric force which are concentrated as shown by the channel marks in the direction toward the front end part of channel area (20) of protruding area (17) from the vicinity of the base of the comb shape of drain area (18), it is not possible to improve the status of breakdown electric current and voltage which is caused by a breakdown yield status in the boundary between the low impurity concentration area (19) and the curved part of channel area (20). As shown in Figure 5, which is a graph indicating the yield breakdown, at the point when the drain breakdown voltage V_{DSS} is applied, a yield breakdown will be generated by electric current in the point indicated by point a, and at this time, the electric current will be characterized by a breakdown current $I_{BP(P)}$. In the construction which is shown in Figure 3, the breakdown voltage V_{DSS} is approximately in the range of 300 V ~ 400 V and the breakdown $I_{BE(P)}$ current is approximately in the range of 1 ~ 3 mA.

In view of the above described problems, this invention provides a highly voltage resistant MOS transistor which eliminates the above described disadvantages. The following is a detailed explanation of this invention which is based on the enclosed figures.

Figure 4 shows a partial top view of one an embodiment of this invention. In this figure, (21) indicates a P type silicon substrate, (22) and (23) are an N⁺ conductive type source and drain region, respectively, (24) is an N⁻ conductive type low impurity concentration region, and (25) is a channel region.

Layer resistance Rs in the range of approximately $10 \sim 20 \Omega$ is used in P type silicon substrate 21. Low impurity concentration region (24), which can be formed by epitaxial growth or ion implantation, etc., forms a layer having resistance Rs = 8 Ω cm, with a depth of about 20

 μ . On the other hand, source region (22) and drain region (23) are formed by diffusion so that they both create a combined comb shape. Channel region (25) between them is formed with an implanted impurity created by ion implantation in order to control the channel concentration. In addition, the channel length of channel region (25) is 3 μ and the channel is formed with a width of 120 [illegible unit, nm?]

This channel region (25) is formed with a channel length l' in the curved part of the front end part which is longer than channel length l in the other part. In other words, the boundary between the channel region (25) and source region (22) is formed as a straight line and so that it passes through the side of source region (22). It can be also formed as a curved line having a larger curve radius. When the channel lengths are formed in this manner so that l < l', the channel resistance in the curved part of the front end part will be greater than that in the other part, the electric force lines will be reduced from the base of drain region (23) toward the curved part, and the boundary will be weakened in this part. Accordingly, this makes it possible to prevent a concentration of electric current.

Figure 6 is a graph showing the results of a test of the embodiment shown in Figure 5, indicating the relationship between channel length l' in the curved part and breakdown voltage $I_{BR(P)}$. In addition, the channel length l was in this case 3 μ .

When the channel length $l'=3~\mu$, the breakdown voltage $V_{DSS}=400~V$, the breakdown current $I_{BR(P)}=1\sim3~mA$. On the other hand, when the channel length $l'=4~\mu$, the breakdown voltage $V_{DSS}=430~V$, and if the breakdown current is $19\sim29~mA$ and the channel length $l'=5~\mu$, the breakdown voltage $V_{DSS}=440~V$, while if the breakdown current $I_{BR(P)}=30\sim40~mA$, and if the channel length $l'=6~\mu$, the breakdown voltage $V_{DSS}=450~V$, and the breakdown current $I_{BR(P)}=40\sim50~mA$. It is clear from the results above that it is therefore possible to improve the breakdown voltage V_{DSS} in this manner and at the same time also to greatly improve the breakdown current $I_{BR(P)}$.

As was explained above, when the channel length of the curved part of the channel region in the front end part of a source region is formed longer than in the other part according to the design of this invention, the channel resistance is increased in this part.

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And because this makes it possible to prevent the concentration of electric current, this design thus also makes it possible to greatly improve breakdown voltage and breakdown current, enabling to obtain a highly voltage resistant MOS transistor.

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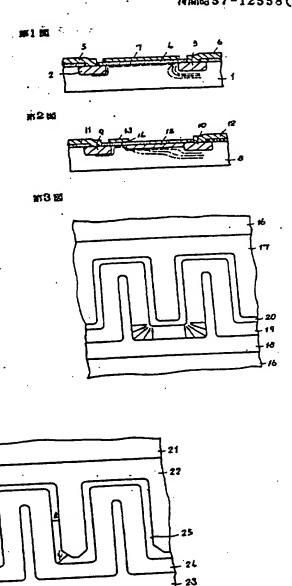
Representative: Takao Sano, patent attorney.

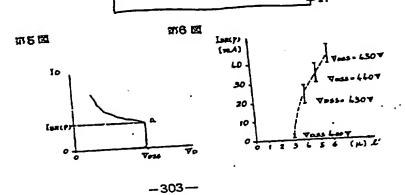
(Figure 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)

4. Brief Explanation of Figures

Figure 1 shows a partial profile view of an example of prior art, Figure 2 shows a partial profile view of an improved design of prior art, Figure 3 shows a top view of a MOS transistor according to prior art, Figure 4 is a top view showing an example of this invention, Figure 5 is a diagram explaining the characteristics of the relationship between breakdown voltage V_{DSS} and breakdown current IBR(P), and Figure 6 is a graph diagram showing the results of a test of the embodiment shown in Figure 4.

(21) ... P-type silicon substrate, (22) ... source region, (23) ... drain region, (24) ... low impurity concentration region, (25) ... channel region. 神期昭57-12558(3)





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① 特許出願公開

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50高耐圧MOSトランジスタ

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70発

明

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1 発明の名称 高耐圧MOSトランジスタ

2. 特許請求の範囲

1. 第1項電型半導体基体上に互いに離れて複形に形成された第2項電型のソース、ドレイン領域と、銀ドレイン領域側に形成された第2項電型の低不純物優圧領域と、銀低不純物機圧領域と即配ソース領域との間に形成されたサ・ンネル領域と関連を領え、即配ソース領域の先端部に形成されたサ・ンネル領域の曲折部のチャンネル長を他の部分より長くしたことを特徴とする高齢圧MOSトランジスタ。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

本希明はドレイン耐圧の高いMUSトランジス gの構造に関する。

一般にMOSトランジスをはスイッキングスピードがパイポーラトランジスをに比べて非常に早く、入刀特性が正の係数を持っている為主に高層 設盤子及びパワー用電子として用いられる。

通常のMSSトランジスタの断面構造を祭1 図

に示す。名1図に於いて、(1)はP型シリコン基板、(2)(3)はそれぞれN + 導覚型を有するソース、ドレイン領域、(4)はゲート酸化族、(5)(6)(7)はそれぞれソース電極、ドレイン電極、ゲート管極を示す。また第1図中に示された破機はドレイン電圧を印加した場合の等電位線である。ドレイン耐圧はドレイン領域(3)と基板(1)との設合耐圧で制限されるが、実際には等電位線から明らかな様に、ゲート電極(7)とドレイン領域(3)との重なりに依って生じるドレイン領域(3)表面近傍の電流集中に依って決定され、ゲート酸化膜(4)が1000名をいるたい。

第2図はドレイン耐圧を向上させたMUSトランジスタの断面構造であり、(8)はP型シリコン基板、(9)位はそれぞれN + 導電型のソース、ドレイン領域、(DC2)位はそれぞれソース電振、ドレイン電振、ゲート電磁であり、ドレイン領域のからキャンネル領域は方向にN - 型の低不純物法皮領域のからけられている。この低不純物法皮領域に多形成することに依り、等電位級は破機で示される

如くナャンネル 04方向に延在され、ドレイン 領域00表面近待の電流集中が防止されドレイン耐 圧は3.00 V から400 V 程度まで向上する。 こ の低不純物度度領域05は一般にドリフトチャンネ ルと呼ばれている。

P型シリコン基板四には層抵抗水水が10~20 の程度のものが用いられ、低不能物濃度領域は にエピタキシャル収長あるいはイオン住入等に依って層抵抗水水=80m、契さ20米程度に形成 される、一方ソース領域の及びドレイン領域のは 互いに組合わせられた樹形形状に拡散に依って形成され、その間のチャンホル領域のはイオンは入 に依って不純物が住入され、所定のチャンネル濃 度となる機制領される、またチャンネル領域のの チャンネル長は3メ、幅は120mに形成される。

このキャンネル領域四はソース領域四先端部の 曲折部に於いて、そのチャンネル長点がその他の 部分のチャンネル長点より長く形成される。即り チャンネル領域四とソース領域四との境界がソース領域四個を通る機に直線で形成する。から、この域 曲率半径の大きい曲線で形成しても良い。この域四 にチャンネル長をよく。とサると、ソース領域四 に発明の曲折配に於けるチャンネル抵抗の他 の部分より大きくなり、ドレイン領域四の根か の部分より大きくなり、ドレイン領域ののか の曲折配に向う電気力線が少なくなり、この インも 3の棚形の投元付近からソース領域の(交出した先端部のチャンネル領域のに向かって: 印で示される如く電気刀線が集中し、チャンネー領域のの曲折部と低不純物浸度領域のでの境界で降伏破壊を生じ降伏電圧及び降伏電圧とのに示される電流でを開発した。 ないでは、ドレインに降伏電圧と、ドレインに降伏電圧と、アレインに降伏電圧と、アレインに降伏電圧と、アレインに降伏電圧と、アレインに降伏電圧と、アレインに降伏電圧と、アレインに降伏電流である。 第30 V でより、降伏電流工 B B (ア) であった。

本発明は上述した点に鑑みて為されたものであり、従来の欠点を除去した高耐任MOSトランジスタを提供するものである。以下図面を参照して本発明を詳細に説明する。

第4図は本発明の実施例を示す一部表面図であり、四はP型シリコン基板、四四はそれぞれN+ 導電型のソース、ドレイン領域、四はN-導電型 の低不純物量度領域、四はチャンネル領域である。

での電界が弱まる。 従って電流集中を防ぐこと** できるのである。

第6図は第5図に示した実施例の実験結果を方 すグラフであり、曲折部のチャンネル長 € と降り 電波 I B B (P)との関係を示す。尚チャンネル長 € は3メの場合である。

チャンネル長 (ニ 3 × の時、降伏電圧 V D 3 S = 4 0 0 V、降伏電旋 I B B (P)=1~3 m A であるのに対し、チャンネル長 (ニ 4 × の時は降伏電圧 V D 8 S = 4 4 0 V、降伏電流 I 9~2 9 m A、チャンネル長 (ニ 5 × の時は降伏電圧 V D 8 S = 4 4 0 V、降伏電流 I B B (P)=3 0~4 0 m A、 チャンネル長 (ニ 6 × の時は降伏電圧 V D 8 S = 4 5 0 V、降伏電流 I B B (P)=4 0~5 0 m A となっている。以上の結果から明らかな様に降伏電圧 V D 8 3 の向上が得られると共に、降伏電流 I B B (P)が大幅に改きされるものである。

上述の如く本発明に依ればソース領域先端部に 於けるサヤンネル領域の曲折部のチャンネル長を 他の部分より長く形成することに依って、その部 分のナッシネル抵抗が増し電役集中が防止されるので降伏電圧及び降伏電機が大幅に改替され、高 射圧MOSトランジスタを得ることができるものである。

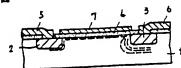
4. 図面の簡単左院明

第1回に従来例を示す一部断面図、第2回に改 及された従来例の一部断面図、第3回は従来のM つ Sトランジスチの表面図、第4回に本発明の実 を例を示す表面図、第5回に降伏電圧 V n s s と ほ伏電流 I m m (r)の関係を示す特性図、第6回に 第4回に示した実施例の実験結果を示すグラフで ある。

27…… P 微シリコン 基板、 22…… ソース領域、 23…… F レイン領域、 24…… 佐不綱物接度領域、 25…… チャンネル領域。

出題人 三洋 电磁铁式会社 外1名 代理人 并通士 佐 舒 伊 夫

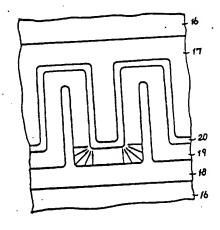
第1图



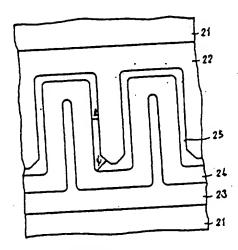
肃2四



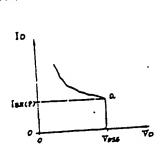
M3 B



第4四



郊5团



37.6 図

